

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPUTÁNÁ,

Received up to 23rd December, 1888.

POLITICAL.

The *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 17th December, gives an account of the public meeting held at Mádho Dás Samian's garden in Benares on the 16th idem, to elect delegates for the Allahabad Congress. The attendance was about 5,000 men, of whom 800 were Musalmáns. Bábu Mádho Dás, a highly respectable resident of Benares, occupied the chair, and Bábu Rámkáli Chaudhri, a retired Subordinate Judge, Rája Rámpál Singh, and Pandit Bishambhar Náth, Vakíl of the Allahabad High Court, were the principal speakers. Sixty-one delegates were elected, ten being Muhammadans. The *Jīwan* gives their names and is glad to find the name of Rája Shiva Prasád, C.S I., an opponent of the National Congress, among them. His election is a good index to the liberal-mindedness of the leaders of the Congress.

Circulation,  
1,500 copies.

The same paper is very sorry to notice that the public meeting held at Benares for the purpose of electing delegates for the National Congress was refused the use of the Town Hall. If it is not considered advisable

Use of the Town Hall at Benares refused to Congressists.



to allow any meetings of a political nature to be held in the hall, why was the late Anti-National Congress Meeting allowed to be held there? If the authorities refuse even the use of the Town Hall to the Congressists, whose loyalty is unimpeachable, what more can be expected from them?

Circulation,  
173 copies.

The *Charpús* (Moradabad), of the 14th December, states that Maulvi Sadru-l-din Ahmad made a very nice speech at the National Congress Meeting held at the house of Munshi Nand Kishor, deceased, late Deputy Collector, in Moradabad on the 9th idem. About 500 men attended. The City Inspector of Police was present on the occasion apparently with a view to find out if any Government servants took part in the meeting. It is rumoured that Sir Auckland Colvin has issued a confidential circular prohibiting Government officials from attending the Congress meetings. If the rumour is true, the circular shows the timidity of the authorities. If the Congress is a seditious movement, why do they not suppress it openly? It may be inferred from their underhand opposition that they are animated by selfishness. Government does not appear to be opposed to the Congress. It is believed that the anti-Congressists, too, will shortly convene a meeting which, it is almost needless to say, will be entirely composed of flatterers.

Circulation,  
63 copies.

The *Akhbár-i-Álam* (Meerut), of the 18th December, on Election of delegates at Meerut for the National Congress. the authority of its local correspondent, briefly describes the proceedings of the National Congress meeting held at Meerut on the 16th idem for the election of delegates. The attendance was over 100 men, and the chair was occupied by Nawáb Saiyid Mir Khán, Sardar Bahádur, of Khanpur. Babu Murli Dhar, Vakíl, came down from Umballa to address the meeting. In his speech he bestowed high praises on the National Congress and attacked Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khán. Twenty-five persons were elected delegates, of whom seven were Musalmáns.

Circulation,  
494 copies.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, of the 18th December, refers to the Anti-National Congress meeting at Sikandra Ráo, Aligarh. to the Anti-National Congress meeting held at the house of Chaudhri



Muhammad Samiu-l-din in Sikandra Rao, in the Aligarh district. A full list of the names of the men present, which occupies two columns of the *Gazette*, is given. The meeting expressed itself opposed to the National Congress.

#### NATIVE STATES.

The *Jubilee Paper* (Lucknow), of the 16th December, says that great credit is due to General Azimu-l-din Khán, the Prime Minister of Rámpur, for the way in which he managed the affairs of the State in spite of a powerful opposition, when he had full powers. Since the establishment of the State Council, his powers have been greatly reduced. But the Council, which has been established in consultation with the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, has not improved the administration in any way, though it has involved additional expenditure to the State in the shape of salaries of its members. Hence the *Jubilee Paper* is of opinion that the Nawáb should again give full powers to General Azimu-l-din Khán.

Circulation,  
395 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 12th December, received on the 19th idem, does not approve of the appointment of Muhammad Ikramulla Khan, Nawáb Yar Jang Bahádur in place of Kunwar Lutf Ali Khán, Rámpur.

Circulation,  
185 copies.

Appointment of Nawáb Yar Jang Bahádur, Governor of the Southern Division in Hyderabad, as a member of the State Council in Rámpur in place of Kunwar Lutf Ali Khán on the ground that the measure causes a loss to the Hyderabad State and involves an injustice to able and experienced men in these provinces. As there are many men among Muhammadan Government officials and pensioners in these provinces who are qualified to hold the post, there was no necessity for importing an official from Hyderabad.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 21st December, says that the condition of affairs in Keri (probably Tehri is meant), a small Native State in Garhwál, deserves attention. The administration is in the hands of a young Princess. If she is capable of conducting the administration satisfactorily, of course she should

Circulation,  
250 copies.



not be interfered with. Fortunately for the State Mr. J. R. Reid, who is famous for his ability and justice, is at present the Commissioner of Kumaun, within whose jurisdiction the State is situated. It is to be hoped that he will give his best attention to the affairs of Tehri. (The *Almora Akhbār* of the 17th December, says that it has not yet transpired how the Commissioner has solved the difficulties in Tehri, but that his ability induces the *Akhbār* to think that his solution is sure to be beneficial to all classes of the people in the State.)

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 21st December, takes

Memorial of the Muhammadan Association of Calcutta protesting against the appointment of the new Hindu Judge to the Calcutta High Court.

exception to the memorial which the Muhammadan Association of Calcutta intends to forward to the Secretary of State, protesting against the appointment of the new Hindu Judge

in the Calcutta High Court. The memorialists complain that the appointment of the new Hindu Judge has caused much grief to them! The *Ázád* sees no objection to Hindús and Musalmáns urging their respective claims to Government patronage, but they should not do so in a way which is calculated to excite mutual jealousy. It is not very clear from the memorial above referred to what the Calcutta Muhammadan Association really wants. What system of recruiting the public service would be acceptable to the Association? The present system is that Government bestows a vacant post in the public service on any person whom it considers fit for it, and the Muhammadan community urges the maintenance of that system in connection with the National Congress controversy. The only other possible methods are election and the division of posts among the different classes of people according to population. But obviously Government cannot adopt either of these methods, nor would they be beneficial to the Muhammadan community. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the number of Muhammadans in the Subordinate Judicial and Executive Services exceeds that of Hindús. What does the Muhammadan Association of Calcutta say to this?



**The Rájputána Gazette** (Ajmere), of the 17th December, complains that the district authorities in Ajmere are generally military officials who have received no legal education or training and whose heads have been turned by the high respect shown them by the Native Princes in whose States they have served as Political Agents or Residents. Obviously they cannot make good Judges. Officials such as Major Thornton are exceptions. Again, the Agent to the Governor-General for Rájputána, who exercises the powers of a High Court in Ajmere, belongs to the same class of officers as the district authorities, and his attention is chiefly occupied with important matters concerning the 22 Native States under his jurisdiction. He, as a rule, readily upholds the judgments of the lower courts and has got a stereotyped formula for rejecting appeals. Hence the *Gazette* urges that Ajmere should be placed under the jurisdiction of the Allahabad High Court.

Circulation,  
491 copies.

**The Subodh Sindhu** (Khandwa), of the 19th December, referring to the proposal of the Inspector-General of Schools in the Central Provinces, to the effect that only those men who have passed the First Arts Examination and have attended the law class at Nagpur or Jabulpur for three years should be allowed to appear at the Pleadership Examination, protests against the proposal on the ground that it will tend to prevent many men, particularly the poor, who do not live at the two places above mentioned, from competing at the Pleadership Examination. Again, well-to-do men will not consider it worth their while to appear at the Pleadership Examination under the circumstances. They will rather pass the B.A. Examination by continuing to prosecute their studies in College for two years more after passing the First Arts Examination, and then endeavour to become Barristers-at-Law. In that case they will be able to practise in any Court throughout India, while the Pleadership Examination certificate can enable them to practise only in the Courts in the Central Provinces. The *Sindhu* is of opinion that the present rule, under which all

<sup>1</sup> Educational qualifications of the candidates for the Pleadership Examination in the Central Provinces.

Circulation,  
250 copies.



men who possess the Entrance Examination certificate, are eligible for admission to the Pleadership Examination, is well suited to the present circumstances of the Central Provinces.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

A correspondent of the *Ásád* (Lucknow), of the 21st December, says that the Talukdárs' Association, Oudh.

Association was established with two principal objects, viz., first, that the talukdárs would endeavour to promote each other's welfare and prosperity like brothers; and secondly, that the Association would watch and protect their interests and make representations to Government for the purpose when necessary. The Association kept both the objects in view until Mahārāja Mán Singh's death, and Act IX of 1869 is a good proof of this. But during the last ten years the Association has entirely lost sight of the first object above referred to. The condition of some talukdárs is getting worse and worse owing to the mismanagement of their estates, and some others are ruining themselves by uselessly spending money on mutual quarrels, while the Association quietly looks on as an indifferent spectator. Among the lower classes of the community the *panchaitis* or guilds settle all disputes among their caste-fellows and save the latter the trouble and expense of litigation, and their awards are quietly accepted by the parties. Cannot the Talukdárs' Association, which is composed of noblemen, settle mutual disputes among its members in the same way? In the Gonda district two great talukdárs have quarrelled with each other, and have been incurring heavy debts to meet the cost of litigation. In the Bara Banki district a talukdár is about to enter into litigation and is negotiating a loan for the purpose. In the Bahraich district a talukdár took a loan from another talukdár. The latter was able to dictate his own terms, as the former was in great need of money at the time. Now the debtor is ready to repay the money, but the creditor does not receive it! Do not cases such as those above referred to call for the interference of the Association? The talukdárs had better convene a general meeting and renew the articles of association after reconsidering them. If any talukdárs do not agree to the articles, they should be turned out of the association.



**RAILWAY.**

A correspondent of the *Tahsil* (Moradabad), of the 19th

Circulation,  
60 copies.

**Alleged mismanagement of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.**

December, who lately had occasion to travel by railway from Agra to Moradabad, complains of the alleged mismanagement of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and draws attention to the following matters:—(1) The times fixed for the arrival and departure of trains at Aligarh and Chandausi cause much inconvenience to passengers. (2) When there is an increase in the number of passengers owing to Rājghāt fairs, more than ten men are seated in each compartment of a carriage, and passengers are made to travel even in goods waggons, to their great inconvenience. As the Rājghāt fair is held almost every month, a number of carriages should be always kept in reserve for such occasions. (3) Lately, lights have been discontinued in the third-class carriages of the train which leaves Aligarh for Moradabad early in the morning. It is almost needless to say that the discontinuance of lights is a source of great inconvenience to passengers. (4) The Hindu water-carriers at some of the smaller stations have been dismissed, only the Muhammadan water-carriers being retained.



## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Aftab-i-Azamgarh</i>	Azamgarh	Urdu	Weekly	Qudrat Ali	Dec. 20th	Dec. 22nd	...
2	<i>Agra Akhbār</i>	Agra	"	"	Tajammul Husain	" 14th	" 21st	232 copies.
3	<i>Agra Punch</i>	"	"	"	Amir Khan	" 12th	" 19th	156 "
4	<i>Amu-i-Akbār</i>	Meerut	"	"	Dilawar Ali	" 1st & 8th	" 23rd	120 "
5	<i>Akbār-i-Alam</i>	"	"	"	Muqarrab Husain Khan.	" 18th	" 21st	63 "
6	<i>Akbār-i-Chunār</i>	Chunār	"	"	Hanuman Prasad	" "	" 22nd	160 "
7	<i>Alam-i-Taswir</i>	Cawnpore	"	"	Bahmatu-l-lah	" 14th	" 18th	200 "
8	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-English, Bi-weekly	"	Gulab Bai	" 15th & 18th,	" 18th & 21st,	494 copies (including 282 copies taken by Government).
9	<i>Almora Akhbār</i>	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sadas Nand	17th	20th	85 copies.
10	<i>Amru-i-Akbār</i>	Meerut	Urdu	"	Amir Ali	16th	21st	300 "
11	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow	"	"	Kishan Lal	15th	18th	123 "
12	<i>Asad</i>	"	"	"	Ahmad Ali	21st	22nd	250 "
13	<i>Bharat Bandha</i>	Aligarh	Hindi	"	Mihir Chand	14th	18th	100 "
14	<i>Bharat Jivan</i>	Benares	"	"	Ram Krishn Varmā,	17th	21st	1,500 "
15	<i>Brāhman</i>	Cawnpore	"	Monthly	Partap Nérāyan	For December	19th	145 "
16	<i>Buddhi Prakash</i>	Lucknow	"	Bi-monthly	Chandra Shekhar	Dec. 13th	22nd	29 "
17	<i>Bulbul-i-Hind</i>	Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	Kishan Sarup	17th	20th	225 "
18	<i>Charpas</i>	"	"	"	Kunj Bihari Lal	14th	19th	173 "
19	<i>Chiragh-i-Aiman</i>	Agra	"	"	Baz Ali	8th & 16th,	17th & 22nd,	150 "
20	<i>Daldaba-i-Qaisari</i>	Bareilly	"	"	Thakur Prasad	15th	19th	200 "



21	<i>Dabāba-i-Sikanderi</i>	Rāmpur	...	"	...	Muhammad Husain,	17th	...	"	20th	...	447	"
22	<i>Gulār-i-Oudh</i>	Sultānpur	...	"	...	Nirota Dās	18th	...	"	17th to 23rd,	...	99	"
23	<i>Hindustān</i>	Kālakānkar	...	Hindī	...	Gur Datt Sukla	16th to 22nd,	...	"	19th	...	240	"
24	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Jaipur	...	Hindi-Urdu	...	Mahābīr Prasad	12th & 15th,	...	"	20th	...	100	"
25	<i>Jalwa-i-Ezadi</i>	Meerūt	...	Urdu	...	Muhammad Khalīf	17th	...	"	22nd	...	125	"
26	<i>Jām-i-Jamshed</i>	Moradabad	...	"	...	Jamshed Alī	16th	...	"	19th	...	150	"
27	<i>Jubilee Paper</i>	Lucknow	...	"	...	Saiyid Hasan Jāfar,	"	...	"	17th	...	395	"
28	<i>Kanauj Punch</i>	Kanauj	...	"	...	Bhaggu Khān	15th	...	"	20th	...	240	"
29	<i>Kāradmah</i>	Lucknow	...	"	...	Muhammad Yāqūb	17th	...	"	17th	...	250	"
30	<i>Kāshi Patrika</i>	Benares	...	Hindi-Urdu	...	Lakshmi Shankar Miera, M.A.	14th	...	"	17th	...	530 copies (in- cluding 342 copies taken by Govern- ment).	"
31	<i>Kāyasth Akhbar</i>	Lucknow	...	Urdu	...	Rudra Prasad	16th	...	"	19th	...	700 copies.	"
32	<i>Kāyasth Samāchār</i>	Allahabad	...	"	...	Bhagwān Prasad	For November	...	"	18th	...	200 copies.	"
33	<i>Kurkhid-i-Afāq</i>	Pilibhit	...	"	...	Mazhar Ahsan Khān,	Dec. 14th	...	"	22nd	...	130	"
34	<i>Mirador Gazette</i>	Jodhpur	...	Hindi-English	...	"	17th	...	"	19th	...	150	"
35	<i>Mashr-i-Qaier</i>	Lucknow	...	Urdu	...	Ghulām Muhammad,	"	...	"	18th	...	43	"
36	<i>Malla-i-Nér</i>	Cawnpore	...	"	...	Durgé Prasad	15th	...	"	20th	...	250	"
37	<i>Mauj-i-Narbadā</i>	Hoshangabad,	...	"	...	Abdu-l-Karīm	16th	...	"	18th	...	300	"
38	<i>Mahr-i-Nimroz</i>	Bijnor	...	"	...	Karīm-u-l-lah	14th	...	"	21st	...	175	"
39	<i>Naigar-i-Azam</i>	Moradabad	...	"	...	Amjad Alī	17th	...	"	19th & 22nd,	...	185	"
40	<i>Najma-i-Akhbar</i>	Etāwah	...	"	...	Bāhu-l-lah Khān	12th & 16th,	...	"	18th	...	75	"
41	<i>Najma-i-Hind</i>	Jaunpur	...	"	...	Muhammad Muhsin,	17th	...	"	17th	...	620	"
42	<i>Nasim-i-Agra</i>	Agra	...	"	...	Jamnā Dās Biswās	15th	...	"	18th	...	45	"
43	<i>Nasim-i-Hind</i>	Fatehpur	...	"	...	Shiva Nārāyan Lal	"	...	"	20th	...	50	"
44	<i>Nasim-i-Jaunpur</i>	Jaunpur	...	"	...	Muhammad Ishāq	11th	...	"	23rd	...	300	"
45	<i>Nam Akhbar</i>	Lucknow	...	"	...	Dwarkā Prasad	22nd	...	"	20th	...	100	"
46	<i>Nidma-i-Mulk</i>	Moradabad	...	"	...	Fahim-u-dīn	18th	...	"	22nd	...	279	"
47	<i>Nir-i-Anand</i>	Cawnpore	...	"	...	Abdu-l-Hamid	22nd	...	"	23rd	...	180	"
48	<i>Nuratu-l-Sunnat</i>	Benares	...	"	...	Muhammad Said	For May, June & July.	...	"	22nd	...	418	"
49	<i>Nyaya Sadak</i>	Harda	...	Marathi- English.	...	Bāndeva Bhāskar	Dec. 19th	...	"	22nd	...	418	"



*List of newspapers examined—(concluded).*

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
50	<i>Quds Akbār</i>	... Lucknow	Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasad	1888. Dec. 17th to 22nd,	1888. Dec. 18th to 22nd.	690 copies (in- cluding 94 copies taken by Govern- ment).
51	<i>Quds Panch</i>	...	...	Weekly	Sejjad Husain	...	19th	425 copies.
52	<i>Prayag Samachar</i>	... Allahabad	Hindi	...	Dewaki Nandan	...	18th	400 "
53	<i>Rafai-i-Akbār</i>	... Benares	Urdu	...	Ghulam Husain	...	20th	250 "
54	<i>Rajputana Gazette</i>	... Ajmere	Hindi-Urdu	...	Murad Ali	...	21st	491 "
55	<i>Rohilkhand Punch</i>	... Moradabad	Urdu	...	Jamshed Ali	...	22nd	150 "
56	<i>Rosangh</i>	... Lucknow	...	Daily	Tegh Bahadur	...	18th to 21st,	250 "
57	<i>Sabakhi Sindhu</i>	... Khandwa	Marathi-Hindi	Weekly	Lakshman Rao Anant	...	23rd	250 "
58	<i>Sarwa-i-Rozgar</i>	... Agra	Urdu	...	Itwat Husain	...	18th	300 "
59	<i>Tahsil</i>	... Moradabad	...	...	Muzaffar Ali Khan	...	22nd	60 "
60	<i>Tamannat</i>	... Lucknow	...	...	Puran Chand	...	18th	130 "
61	<i>Tulsi-i-Hind</i>	... Bijpur	...	...	Jairaj Singh	...	21st	200 "
62	<i>Tulsi-i-Hind</i>	... Meerut	...	...	Sejjad Husain	...	20th	325 "
63	<i>Upharai</i>	... Agra	...	...	Narayan Prasad	...	17th	250 "
64	<i>Vicitt Disha</i>	... Dhār	Marathi-English.	...	W. T. Rappe	...	"	115 "

Lucknow:

}  
Dec 2nd December, 1888.

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

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**[CONFIDENTIAL.]**

## **SELECTIONS**

**FROM THE**

# **VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

**Received up to 30th December, 1888.**

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